

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Unhappy Road

By Walter E. Myer

THE expression, "A chip on his shoulder," comes down to us from pioneer days; from the days of forest felling and tree cutting when chips were strewn about in abundance. It was a common practice of that time for a person, in the midst of a quarrel, to place a chip on his shoulder and dare anyone to knock it off. By this gesture of defiance he indicated his readiness for a fight.

This custom is now out of date, due in part, perhaps, to the scarcity of chips, but the expression has survived the years and is still in common use. The fellow who goes about with a chip on his shoulder is with us today. You cannot see the chip, but, figuratively, it is there.

You will find this provocative individual wherever you go, in the classroom, the school halls, the street, or elsewhere. He is suspicious and quarrelsome, and is always ready for a fight—a mere verbal encounter, perhaps, but nevertheless a fight. He always seems to be saying, "Don't touch me, don't insult or offend me. I have a chip on my shoulder. I dare you to knock it off."

This unfortunate and troublesome person can't take a joke. He is forever imagining that someone is insulting him. He takes offense at remarks which are not meant to be offensive. He thinks people are making fun of him behind his back. Against fancied slights of one kind or another he is always on the defensive, and defensive conduct passes over into offensive action. He is sarcastic, quarrelsome, and irritating in his behavior.

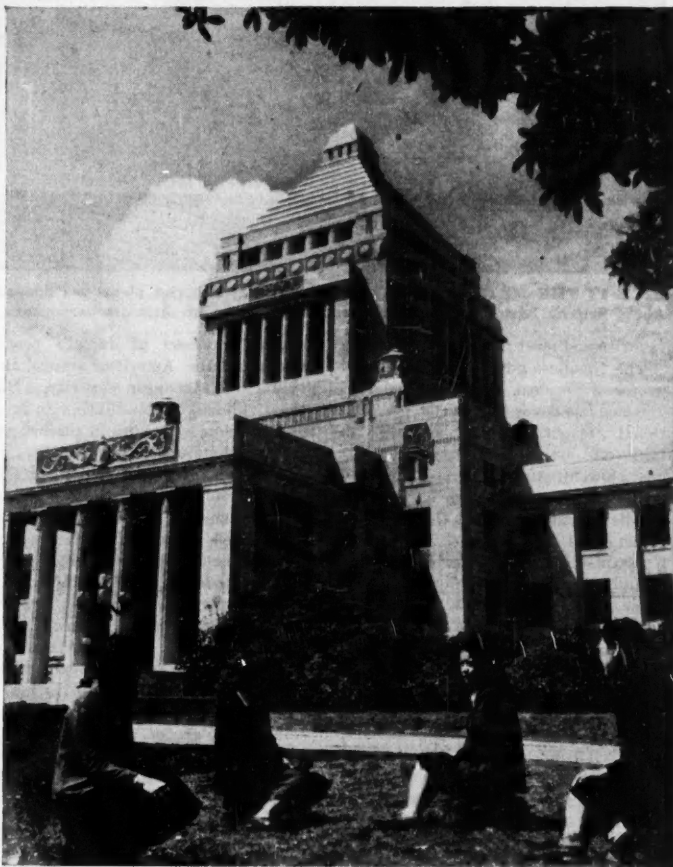
You can almost see the chip on this fellow's shoulder when he is in traffic. He cannot drive through the streets without being angered at other drivers. If someone starts to pass him he takes it as a personal affront and steps on the accelerator. He cuts in ahead of cars, endangers drivers and pedestrians. If someone else drives carelessly, he is irritated and intensifies the danger of the situation by engaging in equal recklessness.



Walter E. Myer

The person with a chip on his shoulder violates the most essential rules of happy living. He deprives himself of friendships he might have enjoyed. He makes enemies when nothing is gained by doing so. He builds a barrier between himself and his associates. He destroys his own peace of mind. In the business world, such an individual usually finds it very difficult to achieve success. From every standpoint, it is a liability for one to be perpetually irritable.

One who finds himself traveling this unhappy road can change his course by conscious effort. When he is in a quarrelsome or resentful mood he can resolve not to show his feelings by any outward act. It will take time to banish these moods and to change his disposition, but if his actions and behavior are always under control, his surly moods will disappear in time.



JAPAN'S DIET—or parliament—meets in this modern building on a hill near the business section of Tokyo. The Japanese elect a new Diet this week.

Elections in Japan

America Watches with Interest as Her Former Enemy Goes to Polls for First Time Since Regaining Freedom

WEDNESDAY, October 1, will be a big day for Japan. She is scheduled, on that date, to hold her first national election since regaining independence. At stake are the seats in Japan's House of Representatives, leading branch of the Diet (parliament). The election will also decide who is to be the nation's Premier, for the post of Premier goes to the leader of the group that can command a majority in the House. If no single party gets a majority, then the Premier and his cabinet are selected through the cooperation of two or more groups.

The premiership since 1948 has been in the hands of Shigeru Yoshida, whose Liberal Party holds more than half the seats in the House. Yoshida and his followers hope that the Japanese people, at the polls this week, will give them a new "vote of confidence" and continue them in power. The second most important party is the Progressive, and smaller political groups include the socialists and communists.

Among other leading personalities in the campaign is Ichiro Hatoyama, who would like to replace Yoshida as

leader of the Liberals. He worked in close cooperation with Japan's military bosses prior to the end of World War II. Because of this record, he was forbidden to take part in politics for several years after the conflict ended. He has now made a comeback, and is hoping that the election outcome will boost his strength within the party.

Still another big political figure is Mamoru Shigemitsu. A wartime leader, he was imprisoned by the Allied nations after World War II, but many people now think it was a mistake to include him among the "war criminals." It is said that he had opposed the idea of launching a conflict against the United States. Shigemitsu heads the Progressive Party, whose policies are quite similar to those of Yoshida's Liberals.

Americans are watching the election to see what attitude the Japanese voters will show toward leaders who were friendly with Allied—principally American—occupation authorities. When Japan was defeated in 1945, she temporarily lost her independence. Although allowed to maintain a na-

(Concluded on page 2)

Corruption Big Campaign Issue

Candidates Disagree on Who Can Best Out Wrongdoers from Our Government

CORRUPTION in government is drawing increasing attention as a campaign issue. Both General Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican nominee for President, and Governor Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, have been giving their views in detail on this subject in recent weeks.

Behind the corruption issue are several congressional inquiries into various branches of the federal government over the past two years. One of the earliest investigations related to the workings of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This government agency makes loans to businesses that are in financial trouble.

Following a two-year investigation, a Senate subcommittee reported in February 1951 that the RFC had been lax and inefficient, and certain of its officials had received gifts from companies receiving RFC loans.

Tax Agency

Investigators then turned their attention to the Internal Revenue Bureau, the government agency which collects taxes. A number of tax officials, it was found, had engaged in unethical and unlawful practices. A shake-up followed. The Internal Revenue Bureau recently reported that 174 agents had been dismissed during the last year. Nearly a third of these officials accepted bribes from big taxpayers who, in return, were "let off easy" in their tax payments.

A number of investigations into other agencies are going on at this time. Whether further corruption will be found remains to be seen.

Republicans say that disclosures already made prove that government corruption has been widespread under the Truman administration. They contend that only a change of the party in power can bring about the thorough house cleaning that is needed. No matter how good Governor Stevenson's intentions might be, his hands would be tied—Republicans say—by the powerful political bosses upon whose support he depends.

Democrats say that corruption charges are exaggerated and contend that the overwhelming majority of government officials are honest and efficient. Moreover, they say that Democrats have taken the lead in finding corruption and in eliminating it. They further claim that wrong acts have been committed by Republicans—including Senator Nixon, who was chosen by the GOP convention to be General Eisenhower's running mate. (This issue is discussed in the "News of the Week" section.)

(Concluded on page 7)

Japanese Vote

(Concluded from page 1)

tive government, she was placed under an occupation regime headed first by General Douglas MacArthur and later by General Matthew Ridgway. Not until April 1952, when a peace treaty between Japan and a number of her World War II enemies took effect, did the Far Eastern nation regain complete freedom.

During the long occupation period, Japan's people showed surprisingly little resentment toward their conquerors. When a peace treaty—sponsored by the United States—was finally made, many Japanese hailed it as a generous one. Now that the nation is again free, however, her people are becoming more critical of policies that were followed during the occupation years.

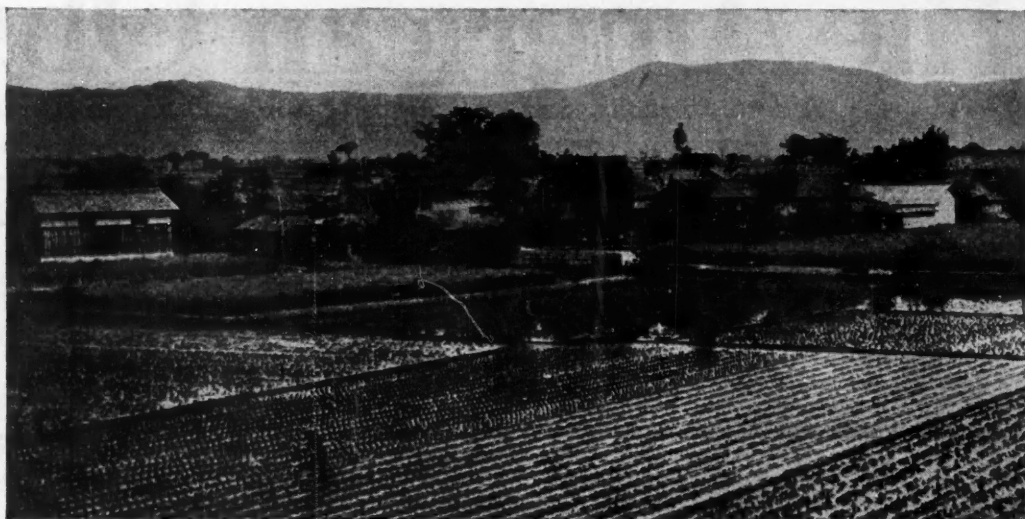
Premier Yoshida worked in cooperation with Generals MacArthur and Ridgway. If he and his followers fare badly in the election, this will be taken as a sign that considerable resentment against us has developed. If Yoshida does well, it will show that we are in reasonably good standing with the Japanese.

Noisy as Usual

Communists, playing a noisy role in the present election campaign, are a source of much worry to anti-communist Japanese. For a few years after World War II, the Japanese communists were quiet, and many people felt that they presented no serious problem.

It is now recognized that the communist group, though fairly small, is well organized and capable of causing trouble. This year it has staged a number of riots.

Arguments of Japan's communists follow the same patterns that are used by communists in most other countries. Japanese cooperation with the United States and other western nations is condemned. Communist speakers cry out against the agreement under which American troops are still stationed in sovereign Japan. "Yankee, go home!" is one of their



RICE IS THE MAIN CROP on Japanese farms. The rice plants are flooded, so caring for them is hard, muddy work. About half of Japan's workers are farmers, and most of them are very poor. Their farms average only 3 acres in size.

favorite and most monotonous slogans.

The Japanese government is getting prepared to deal with outbreaks of violence whenever they occur. A "National Security Force," armed with tanks and artillery, is in training. It has approximately 100,000 men, and observers say it should be able to handle any uprising that the Japanese communists may start.

Against dangers of foreign attack, though, Japan has practically no defense of her own. In a constitution adopted shortly after World War II, that nation prohibited itself from maintaining an army, navy, or air force. It is generally felt that she will eventually have to change her constitution and establish strong defense organizations.

For the time being, Japan's defense against aggression depends upon the American forces which, by formal agreement, are stationed on Japanese soil. U. S. leaders feel that Japan, with her huge population and her productive industries, must be kept out of communist hands. That, in addition to our need for bases to use in the Korean war, is why we have arranged to keep a military foothold on the Japanese islands.

Large numbers of Japan's people understand the American troops' importance to Japanese security. But others think it is humiliating to have foreign soldiers staying in their country now that it is independent.

Japan, as she makes a new start in the family of free nations, is beset by serious economic troubles. Her central problem is one of overcrowding. She has about 85 million people—well over half as many as live in the United States—packed into an area smaller than that of California. To make matters worse, much of her territory is mountainous, so that comparatively little land is suitable for cultivation.

Even though Japanese farmers tend their tiny plots of ground with the care that Americans might lavish upon a garden, and even though the nation draws heavily upon the sea as a source of food, Japan cannot produce as much food as her people need. Last year, a fifth of what her people ate had to be purchased from abroad.

About the only way in which Japan can hope to support herself is by selling manufactured goods to foreign nations in exchange for the food and other raw materials that she needs. At the close of the war she was unable to do this, because her industrial centers were in ruins and her foreign markets were gone. So she had to depend on American economic aid.

Industrial Leader

But, during the years that have followed her defeat, she has regained her place as a major manufacturing nation. By the middle of last year, her industries were turning out goods $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast as they had been doing in the early 1930's. In 1950, the nation produced over 7 times as much chemical fertilizer and 9 times as much steel as in 1946. Japanese shipyards are booming, turning out vessels for native lines and for foreign companies too.

Japan's factories supply some of the equipment used by our forces in Korea, and her workmen help to repair our ships and perform other vital services. These activities, plus personal spending by American soldiers stationed in the island empire, help Japan to earn hundreds of millions of dollars.

In general, though, the Japanese have a hard time finding foreign markets for all the goods they would like to sell. Years ago, China was a major customer, but that nation's fall to communism has practically blocked Chi-

nese-Japanese trade for the time being. Some Japanese favor an effort to resume large-scale trade with China, while others do not want to take any steps which might strengthen the huge, menacing communist neighbor.

Trade with Japan is likely to become a growing issue in the United States. Many Americans want to have severe restrictions on our imports of Japanese goods, so as to prevent Japan's factories and workshops from giving stiff competition to our own industries. Others argue that Japan, if we do not buy sizable quantities of goods from her, will eventually be forced into large-scale trading with communist China. Such trade, it is contended, would strengthen China, and it might also draw Japan toward the communist orbit.

Breaks with the Past

While there is much uncertainty about Japan's future, it is interesting to note some of the important breaks that she has made with the past—changes that have taken place in her way of life since World War II. Women are now allowed to vote and hold political office, whereas they could not do so before the end of the war. Emperor Hirohito has given up his role as a "divine" being—so sacred that nobody was supposed to look at him as he rode along the street—and has become a friendly monarch who goes among the people much as does Britain's ruler. Schools are abandoning the practice of forcing pupils to memorize great amounts of material, and are beginning to teach by means of classroom discussions and student projects.

Before the end of the war, over two thirds of Japan's farmers rented at least part of their land. Each year, these tenants had to hand their landlords from 50 to 70 per cent of what was raised on the rented ground. Under a land-reform program which was put into effect during the occupation period, the government has helped small farmers to buy the land which they tend. Most of Japan's cultivated ground is now in the hands of the families who farm it.

The land reform is one of the more popular and successful of occupation measures. Certain other steps taken during the period of American supervision did not turn out so well. We must wait a long time to judge the success of our efforts to help the Japanese set up a peaceful and democratic nation.



AN ISLAND NATION. Japan is only a short distance off the mainland of Asia and is dangerously close to Soviet Russia. Japan is made up of four large islands and a number of small ones. Together they are about 147,000 square miles in area, or about the size of Montana. Much of the land is mountainous.



THE NEW AND THE OLD. More and more Japanese, especially in the cities, are adopting western clothing like ours and giving up Oriental-style clothing. Many poor people in the cities and farmers, however, still wear clothes that were the style in Japan many hundreds of years ago.



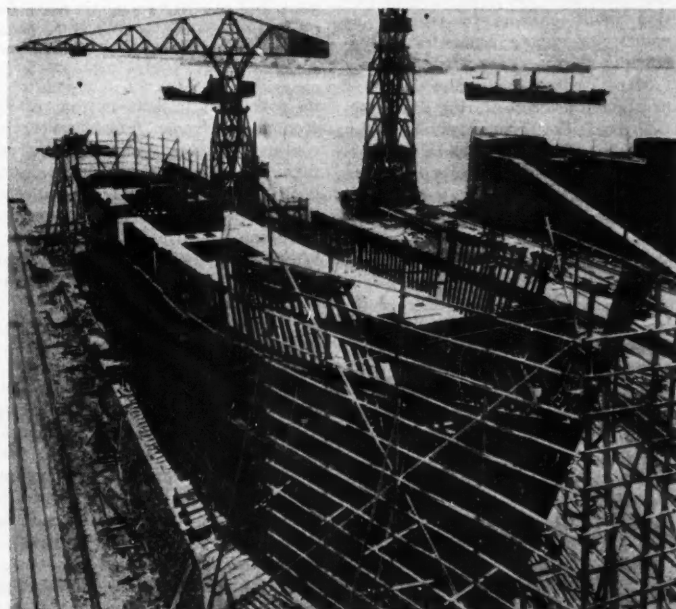
TELEVISION is making slow but steady progress in Japan. At the end of World War II, Japan was far behind other countries in the development of TV. However, Japanese electrical companies are working hard to catch up now. TV is expected to be a popular form of entertainment in Japan in a few years.



TOKYO. The Japanese capital, with a population of 6 million, is one of the world's 10 largest cities. The most modern part is the business section above. Only a short distance away, there are ancient temples, Emperor Hirohito's huge palace, and Japanese homes made of wood or mud plaster similar to stucco.



THE DEMOCRATIC WAY. The Japanese are taking a great interest in the working of their government. Both men and women may vote, and they go to the polls in big numbers. Get-out-the-vote campaigns were carried on throughout the country in an effort to get a record turnout for this week's elections.



SHIPBUILDING. Japan is one of the world's biggest builders of ships. She makes passenger and freight ships for use by the Japanese merchant marine, and she also builds ships for sale to other countries. Earnings from this industry help to pay for food and raw materials bought from other lands.



INDUSTRY. This plant turns out jeeps for the Japanese police. It probably will also make army trucks if Japanese start to build armed forces. Japan is one of the most important industrial countries in the Far East. Manufactures include silk and cotton goods, machinery, chemicals, and cameras.

The Story of the Week

From Fields to Cities

Despite the lure of green fields, the migration from sod to pavement continues, writes Richard Neuberger in the *New York Times Magazine*. Though the farm is enjoying more prosperity than ever before, there has been a decrease of six million farm workers in the past four years, he points out.

To explain why young people are going to the city, one farm lad said, "Living with my folks on the farm was all right, but I didn't see fellows or girls from one week to the next. When I went to the city, I could see other young folks all the time. The city is where I have a better time."

Fortunately the situation is not so serious as it would have been before farm machinery came into general use. A single farm hand with proper implements can cultivate as many acres today as six or seven hands did a few years ago.

Nevertheless, steps are being taken to keep young farmers from moving to the city. State granges, farm unions, and other agricultural organizations are sponsoring various social events to help hold the next generation on the farm. Projects such as amateur theatricals and bookmobiles are also being encouraged.

Eastwind Returns from North

It will be some time before crew members of the heavy-duty icebreaker, the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter *Eastwind*, will forget their exciting summer trip to the frozen north. Their craft recently returned from leading a mission which carried men and supplies to joint American-Canadian weather stations located not far from the North Pole.

To reach "Alert," the northernmost weather post on the tip of Canada's Ellesmere Island, the *Eastwind* rammed through ice up to 10 feet thick. It wound its way around 10-mile-wide solid ice floes. Helicopters and other scouting planes helped the ship find the best passageway through the treacherous ice.

After completing their mission, the *Eastwind* and other ships rushed back to the northern supply base at Thule,



THE ICEBREAKER *Eastwind* returns from a record Arctic trip (see news note)

Greenland, to avoid being hemmed in by the thickening ice. On that voyage, the *Eastwind* ran within 508 miles of the North Pole. This is believed to be the northernmost point ever reached by a ship under its own power.

Air Progress

Our nation is making real progress in building up its air strength. We shall hear more and more about guided missiles, some of which have already been used in Korea by the U. S. Navy.

These weapons consist of aircraft, filled with explosives and special mechanisms, and are directed at the foe by secret devices. The pilotless missile has a television apparatus in its nose so observers from another plane can view the flight until the craft hits its mark. These unmanned missiles, the Navy says, can get through to the most heavily defended targets, and they spare the lives of our airmen.

There is no official report on the number of guided missiles we now have, but military leaders agree that we are making definite progress in developing effective pilotless craft.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam is going ahead with his work of building a huge air base in Thule, Greenland. This base was kept secret until about 10 days ago. Denmark, which governs Greenland, is cooperating closely with us on the project. Though the big island base is not yet finished, quite a few military aircraft are already stationed there. Only 2,752 miles from Moscow, the Thule airfield brings our planes within striking distance of almost any part of the Soviet Union.

Goodbye to Controls?

The federal government is easing up on price-control regulations. Tomorrow, the nation's former rent-control program expires. After September 30, only certain communities—those which ask the government for continued controls and certain defense areas where there is a critical housing shortage—will enforce rules to limit rental charges.

Earlier this month, the government suspended its "regulation X." Under this rule, individuals were required to pay relatively high down payments when buying a home.

Tighe Woods, Office of Price Stabilization chief, is now trying to find out if Americans want to do away with all existing price regulations. At present, the government sets ceiling prices on a number of foods, some clothing, and other goods we buy every day. Certain industrial items, such as steel and chemicals, are also subject to price controls. So are wages and salaries.

As OPS head, Woods supervises the nation's price-control program. He is an assistant to Henry Fowler, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Mr. Fowler guides our government's overall defense program dealing with economic matters. For instance, he sees to it that factories are meeting their quota in producing arms, and that scarce materials are used in the best interests of the defense program.

Students in Action

The remaining days before the nation goes to the polls next November 4 will be busy ones for high school students in many parts of the nation. Boys and girls are hard at work getting adult citizens to register as voters, and to vote in pre-election primaries.

Many schools have also launched additional projects during this election year. For instance, students of a Columbus, Ohio, high school have organized a teen-age political club. State and local candidates for elective office and various political leaders address club meetings. The group has won praise and support from the state's regular party organization.

A class of American history in North Plainfield, New Jersey, has prepared a "non-partisan political platform," which it believes might be adopted by politicians. Each big election issue was studied by a special committee and then debated before it was adopted by the entire class.

If your school is conducting an interesting citizenship project, please let us hear about it. We should like to pass such information on to our readers.

Another Political Issue

A number of days ago, Republicans began criticizing Stevenson for his frequent use of humor in campaign

speeches. The tragic Korean war, high taxes, and other serious problems of the day are no joking matter, in the opinion of Eisenhower and other GOP speakers.

The Democrats reply: "What about Abraham Lincoln? He was the greatest Republican President in history, and yet he cracked jokes throughout the dark days of the Civil War. He knew the value of humor, from the standpoint of morale, in times of crisis."

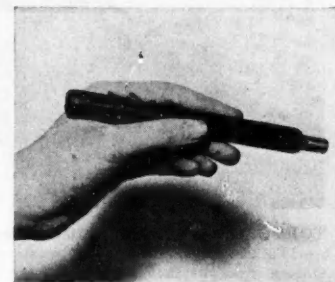
Report on Europe

Europe's economic outlook is not altogether rosy, says the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The UN body, which recently issued a report on its survey of the continent's economic life, had this to say:

"In all of Europe's big industrial nations, except France, unemployment lists are growing longer and longer. Many of these countries are not producing enough goods to sell abroad. And the people at home frequently cannot afford to pay the high prices charged for manufactured items. This means idle factories and unemployment."

"To be sure, there are some hopeful signs in Europe's slumping economy. The production of such important items as coal and steel is on the upgrade, particularly in Britain."

"But Europe must change many of



GENERAL SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT CO.

STRONG but small. It's a magnet that fits the pocket like a pen. It has many uses, one of which is to remove metal splinters from the eyes of injured persons.

its policies if it is to get out of its economic doldrums. For instance, the continent's factories must switch from turning out high-priced domestic goods to making articles that can compete on the world markets. Secondly, European countries will find it hard to become prosperous until they tear down some existing trade barriers between them."

"Operation Mainbrace"

Top North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders are carefully evaluating the outcome of the defense group's latest maneuvers, which ended last week. Over 160 warships, 1,000 planes, and about 80,000 men from eight different NATO countries took part in the big war games, called "Operation Mainbrace."

On the whole, NATO officials are pleased with the results of the war exercises. They agree, though, that Europe's strength must be greatly increased before the continent can be made safe from any outside invasions.



OIL FROM A LAKE. Venezuela, one of the world's leading producers, gets a part of its oil supply from Lake Maracaibo.



A BIG QUESTION. Will Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey work together for a common defense against possible communist aggression? If they do, the free world will be greatly strengthened. Negotiations are now under way.

Issues Involved in Nixon Case

THE Nixon case, as it is commonly known, has been in the headlines of the nation's press ever since it first came into the news about 10 days ago. The facts and issues involved have been widely discussed, but we shall briefly review them.

Facts. Mr. Nixon is 39 years old, comes from California, and has been in the Senate since 1950. Before that, he was a U. S. Representative. Last July, he was chosen by the GOP convention to be that party's vice presidential candidate.

As senator, he receives a salary of \$12,500 a year, an expense allowance of \$2,500, slightly over \$60,000 for office help, free mailing for all official business correspondence, additional sums for air-mail stamps, telegrams, and long-distance calls. Altogether, says the *New York Times*, these government payments amount to over \$75,000 a year.

A week and a half ago, it was disclosed that Senator Nixon, in addition to his government income, has received \$18,235 during the last two years from a group of 75 businessmen in California. This money has been spent under the supervision of a lawyer, and Senator Nixon has used it to pay for "political" activities in addition to those financed by the government. These include traveling, speech-making, extra mailing and office help.

Criticism of Nixon. "A senator is paid by the public and is supposed to represent the public interest. If he receives additional funds from private groups, how can the people as a whole know whether he is looking out for their welfare or for that of the special groups which are paying part of his expenses?"

"Suppose that Mr. Nixon had found out that one of his political opponents in the government had been receiving financial assistance from a group of labor leaders. Would he consider this to be proper? Does he think that lawmakers can accept money from special interest groups without being

strongly influenced by them? Whatever he believes, experience has proved it to be a dangerous policy for public officials to accept money or other gifts from private individuals.

"If Senator Nixon had felt there was nothing wrong in accepting money from the California businessmen, why did he keep it a secret? Even the leaders of his own party apparently did not know about it, or else they would never have chosen him to be Eisenhower's running mate.

"It is true that certain other members of Congress receive money from sources outside the government. They are paid for writing magazine articles or books, for making speeches to certain groups, and for similar contributions. But there is nothing secret about these earnings, and they place the lawmakers under no obligation to anyone. Furthermore, congressmen pay taxes on outside income of this kind, and Nixon did not do so on his financial gifts.

"Senator Nixon and other Republicans have made a big point of corruption and wasteful spending on the part of Democrats. Yet Nixon himself has engaged in an unethical act and has spent more money than the government gave him to carry on his senatorial business. If he cannot run his office on the budget allotted him, he is in a poor position to criticize the spending policies of other public officials."

Defense of Nixon. "It is a well known fact that members of Congress are not paid enough to meet their heavy expenses. The costs of running their offices, of obtaining enough secretarial and clerical help to meet all their constituents' demands for information, of traveling and giving speeches, of entertaining, of maintaining two homes (one in their state, the other in Washington)—all these and numerous other expenses keep the nation's lawmakers constantly in financial hot water.

"That is why many congressmen ac-

cept fees for speaking engagements, why they write magazine articles and books, why some of them perform legal services on the side, and why they look for any legitimate source of income to boost their government incomes. At least one other congressman, and there may be others, has openly stated that he depends upon the same kind of privately contributed fund as the one involved in the Nixon dispute.

"There is no law whatever that forbids private contributions to a member of Congress. Of course if it can be proved that a lawmaker, in return for financial gifts, uses his official influence for the direct benefit of those who give him money, he can be imprisoned. Not one bit of evidence of this kind, however, has been presented in Senator Nixon's case.

"Financial supporters of Nixon expect no special favors at all from him. Their only reason for assisting him is that they know he is one of the ablest opponents of socialism and communism in the country. They feel that he needs all the money he can get to carry on this fight.

"Not one cent of this money has been used to pay Senator Nixon's personal expenses. That is why he did not report the gift to income-tax collectors. Neither Nixon nor his financial supporters tried to make a secret out of the political fund. If they had felt there was anything underhanded about it, they could have kept the public from ever knowing about it."

These are among the pros and cons which have been presented in the Nixon controversy. To follow the latest political developments which flow out of this dispute, one must depend on the daily press, radio, and TV. We shall analyze some of the long-range effects, however, in the next issue of this paper.

Meanwhile, it is a good policy for every citizen to study the issues involved very carefully before arriving at a definite conclusion.

SPORTS

THE World Series will get under way this week. The annual clash—when the champions of the American League meet the champions of the National League—is the climax of the baseball season. The world's championship goes to the team which first wins four games.

This fall's competition will be the 49th time the series has been held. The first was in 1903 when the Boston Red Sox beat the Pittsburgh Pirates. No series was held in 1904, but since that time there has never been a miss. American League teams have won 31 series, while the National League champions have triumphed 17 times.

The New York Yankees are the outstanding team in World Series history. They have won 14 of the 18 classics in which they have appeared. Since 1926 they have been in 14 World Series and have lost only one.

When the big spectacle starts this week, one familiar player in past autumn classics will be missing from the field. He is Joe DiMaggio who retired from baseball after last year's World Series. During his career, Joe played in 51 World Series games—a record number for one man. He was a member of nine world championship teams during his years as a Yankee. Joe now telecasts Yankee games.

Another famous performer in World Series play was the late Babe Ruth. He, like DiMaggio, was in many of the championship classics. He set more records in this competition than any other player. Among other things, Ruth hit 15 home runs, drew



JOE DIMAGGIO

33 bases on balls, and in one series—that of 1928—had a batting average of .625.

In the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals have the best record in World Series play. The Cards have won six series in nine attempts. They are the only National League team to have won a world's championship in the last 10 years.

Like the Yankees, the Cardinals can boast of a number of outstanding performances by individual players. In 1931 a young rookie, "Pepper" Martin, ran wild on the basepaths to lead the St. Louis nine to victory over the Philadelphia Athletics. In the 1946 series, Harry Brecheen, a southpaw pitcher, won three of the Cardinals' four games as St. Louis upset the Boston Red Sox.



Johnson



Grant



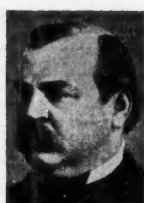
Hayes



Garfield



Arthur



Cleveland



B. Harrison



McKinley



T. Roosevelt



Taft



Wilson



Harding



Coolidge



Hoover



F. D. Roosevelt



Truman

The Presidents - - - Johnson to Truman

This is the second installment of sketches on American Presidents. The first 16 were covered last week, the remaining 16 are in this issue.

Andrew Johnson. Born in North Carolina, 1808. Died 1875. President 1865-1869. Republican. U. S. Congressman and Senator, governor of Tennessee, Vice President in Lincoln's second term. Attempted to carry out Lincoln's reconstruction program, but was opposed by Congress, which set up harsh occupation of South. The 13th and 14th Amendments were added to Constitution to prohibit slavery and guarantee Negro certain rights. Bitterness over reconstruction led Congress to impeach Johnson, but attempt to remove him from office was unsuccessful. Alaska purchased from Russia, 1867.

Ulysses Simpson Grant. Born in Ohio, 1822. Died 1885. President 1869-1877. Republican. West Point graduate and career soldier. More and more members of Congress revolted against oppressive reconstruction program in South. All states restored to Union by 1870. Financial panic swept nation in 1875 to start 5-year depression. Grant administration did little about it. First successful national labor organization formed 1869. First trans-continental railroad completed in same year. Corruption in federal government became national scandal, though Grant himself was honest.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Born in Ohio, 1822. Died 1893. President 1877-1881. Republican. Lawyer, U. S. Congressman, governor of Ohio. In disputed election, Hayes won Presidency by only one electoral vote. Last federal troops withdrawn from South in 1877. First great railroad strike occurred same year. Reform started to rid government of spoils system. Circumstances surrounding election, opposition to spoils system, and fact that Democrats had majority in Congress during second half of his term made Hayes' stay in office difficult. Even many of his opponents, though, agreed that he was conscientious and honest.

James Abram Garfield. Born in Ohio, 1831. Died 1881. President March 4-September 19, 1881. Republican. College president, U. S. Congressman. Assassinated by disappointed job hunter four months after inauguration, Garfield had little time to show his Presidential abilities. He

had been effective member of Congress and was personally honest. Was inclined to accept views of business rather than labor leaders.

Chester Alan Arthur. Born in Vermont, 1830. Died 1886. President 1881-1885. Republican. Lawyer, Vice President under Garfield. American Federation of Labor organized, 1881. One of first laws to restrict immigration passed, 1882. American Red Cross established same year. Civil Service Act passed, 1883, to outlaw spoils system. Arthur worked hard to push governmental reforms, and in so doing wrote end to his political career. Lacked ability to win support of people, though he sought to promote their welfare.

Grover Cleveland. Born in New Jersey, 1837. Died 1908. President 1885-1889. Democrat. Lawyer, governor of New York. Civil service strengthened and several important labor laws passed. Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 gave federal government power to supervise railroads. Tariff debate reached height in Presidential campaign of 1888. Cleveland's stand for reductions in rates was main cause of defeat in election.

Benjamin Harrison. Born in Ohio, 1833. Died 1901. President 1889-1893. Republican. Lawyer, U. S. Senator. Territory of Oklahoma, "last frontier," opened for settlement, 1889. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, passed in 1890 to limit power of business concerns, was not effective for a number of years. Extremely high tariffs, which cut foreign trade, and distribution of large treasury surplus to Civil war "veterans" without proper investigation helped bring depression of 1893 and led to Harrison's defeat in election of 1892. Harrison was not a strong President.

Grover Cleveland. Second term, 1893-1897. Depression plagued nation. Workers were dissatisfied and strikes frequent. Money was scarce. Farmers were restless and demanded that government use silver as well as gold to back up its currency, so it could print more money for banks to lend. Cleveland opposed "cheapening" our money for fear that people would lose confidence in it and nation would have financial crisis. He had his way on this issue.

William McKinley. Born in Ohio, 1843. Died 1901. President 1897-1901. Republican. Lawyer, U. S. Congressman, governor of Ohio. Span-

ish-American War of 1898 led to acquisition of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. Hawaiian Islands annexed, 1898. Open Door policy established in China to permit all nations to trade there. Depression of Cleveland's second term gradually spent itself in 1897 as discovery of gold in Alaska added to U. S. money supply and as business began to pick up normally. Industrial firms grew in size and strength. Farmers were prosperous. Labor organizations grew stronger. McKinley was assassinated by a crazed anarchist 6 months after second inauguration.

Theodore Roosevelt. Born in New York, 1858. Died 1919. President 1901-1909. Republican. Fought in Spanish-American War, governor of New York, Vice President under McKinley. Took first effective action under Sherman Act to restrain big business combinations. Panama Canal Zone acquired, 1904, and canal begun, 1906. National program for conserving natural resources started. Laws on public health and welfare passed as part of "Square Deal" program. Roosevelt was elected for full term in 1904 after completing McKinley's unexpired term. Later he split with his party, but lost race for Presidency as Progressive in 1912.

William Howard Taft. Born in Ohio, 1857. Died 1930. President 1909-1913. Republican. Lawyer, judge, governor of Philippines, Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt. Antitrust suits continued. The 16th Amendment to Constitution permitted federal government to tax individual incomes. Taft was accused by Theodore Roosevelt and his supporters of favoring big business interests at the expense of workers and farmers. Taft followers vigorously denied this, but the Roosevelt group broke away from the party. Taft was defeated in running for second term in 1912. Became Chief Justice of U. S. in 1920.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson. Born in Virginia, 1856. Died 1924. President 1913-1921. Democrat. University president, governor of New Jersey. For first time since Civil War, tariff rates on many products were lowered. Federal Reserve System established same year to strengthen nation's banking system. Anti-trust laws also strengthened. Panama Canal opened, 1914. World War I broke out same year; U. S. entered it in 1917. War ended, 1918. Wilson went to Europe

for peace negotiations and succeeded in getting plan for League of Nations approved, but then could not get U. S. to join. The 18th Amendment to Constitution, ratified in 1920, prohibited "manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors" within U. S. and territories. Postwar years brought high prices, industrial unrest, and strikes. Farmers, with foreign orders reduced, suffered depression in 1920.

Warren Gamaliel Harding. Born in Ohio, 1865. Died 1923. President 1921-1923. Republican. Newspaper publisher, U. S. Senator. Naval powers agreed to limit sizes of their fleets at conference held in Washington, D. C. Immigration, which had previously brought millions upon millions of foreigners to our shores, was reduced to a minimum by strict law passed in 1921. Tariff Act of 1922 again imposed high duties on many articles. Taxes, soldiers' bonus, industrial strife, and European war debts were big postwar problems. Graft and dishonesty discovered in high official circles. Harding died after 2 years in office.

Calvin Coolidge. Born in Vermont, 1872. Died 1933. President 1923-1929. Republican. Lawyer, governor of Massachusetts, Vice President under Harding. Postwar trouble ended and nearly everybody, but farmers, enjoyed great prosperity. Soldiers' bonus voted over Coolidge's veto. Almost all nations of world signed Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928, pledging that they would not go to war except in self-defense. Aviation moved ahead with first round-the-world flight, first flight over North Pole, and first solo flight across Atlantic (Lindbergh's). Only a few political and other leaders of this "boom period" saw the danger signs of the tragic depression which was soon to overtake the country.

Herbert Clark Hoover. Born in Iowa, 1874. President 1929-1933. Republican. Engineer, director of food distribution in Europe during World War I. Secretary of Commerce under Harding and Coolidge. Nation's worst depression began at end of 1929. Tariffs were raised to new heights in 1930. In retaliation, other countries greatly increased duties on goods shipped to them from U. S. Foreign lands, also in midst of depression, were excused from paying war debts to U. S. in 1931. Manchuria invaded by Japan, 1931. Year later, Reconstruction (Concluded on page 8)

Both Candidates' Condemn Corruption

(Fourth of a Series on Campaign Issues)

Eisenhower States His Case

HERE are General Eisenhower's views on corruption as put forth in a recent speech:

... a condition which is eating away at the vitals of our country ... is the tragic need for common woodshed honesty in the government of the United States.

... the outright theft of the people's money that (Republican Senator John J. Williams of Delaware) has uncovered is staggering in its ... extent ... I shall briefly touch on three cases that span the country.

On December 11, 1947, a committee of the House of Representatives reported a "condition which may embrace criminality" in the great Boston office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The present Democratic majority leader of the House cried the report was "an attempt to smear the Democratic Party."

... It was not until June 27, 1951—three and a half years later—that the head of that office, the Collector of Internal Revenue himself, was finally suspended. Since then he has been indicted and convicted, fined and sentenced to the penitentiary.

There went some of the money you paid in federal taxes.

... there can always be one rotten apple in a bushel and it might be nobody's fault. But I can promise you this: if I should ever find a rotten apple in any barrel given to my care, it won't take me three and a half years to get rid of it. There will be no cover-up of the corruption.

Now let's take a quick look at the office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, Missouri ... This Collector of Internal Revenue was indicted and convicted, fined and sentenced to prison. In the judge's words, he "sold his influence for a dirty mess of dollars."

That wasn't just St. Louis money stolen from the governmental revenue—it was your money, too! At this point, it begins to look like a lot of rotten apples in the same department.

Now let's take a look at the Bureau of Internal Revenue at San Francisco. In the early months of 1950, the California Crime Commission produced evidence of corruption ... nothing was done from Washington. Nothing was done anywhere for more than a year ... In November 1951, a year and a half after the initial exposure, the collector and others in his office were dismissed.

Now these three offices—Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco—have been collecting yearly 5½ billion dollars of tax money that they report and send to Washington. The unanswered 64 billion-dollar question is this: how much have these men and others like them over the nation failed to send to Washington?

I ask you this as Americans. If charges of corruption were made against anyone serving by your appointment, would you allow these charges to be stifled or buried? ...

Would you wait 18 months until someone else forced the corruption into the open?

You wouldn't wait 18 minutes. Neither would I.

These are only a few samples of a corroding nation-wide scandal. I cannot tell you the whole extent of this corruption because there has been too much hiding and too little exposing by the officials of government. ...

How many hundreds of millions of dollars corruption has cost the millions of hardworking taxpayers of America, I do not know. How many dishonest men escaped their taxes by bribery, I do not know. How many decent taxpayers were pushed into the ignominious position of having to pay to get justice, I do not know. How many small taxpayers have been subjected to a shakedown while the country's most notorious racketeers were getting off very well, I do not know.

But I pledge you one thing: I intend to do my part, either as a citizen or as a public official, to find out the answers to these questions. The American people have a right to know the



THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU is one of the government offices in which corruption has been exposed

answers and the only way they will ever find out the truth is to get an administration that will stop trying to cover up the mess.

Many would like to make you think that all will be well if you continue the present administration in office—of course, recommending that you change a face or two. No change of goods in the showcase can make the rotten goods back in the warehouse any better.

No man, however honest, can clean up this mess if he is elected as the nominee of the administration which created the mess. No man can set out to restore honesty to government if he owes his election in any degree to those who have condoned corruption.

I would rather not be elected President than to be elected by the help of those who have lost their sense of public morals ... With respect to corruption, it is my purpose, if you should assign me to that high post, to clean out every vestige of crookedness from every nook and cranny of the federal government.

This I can do only if people like you are ready to help ... unless everyone of you is willing to devote himself to this task—don't send me to Washington. But if you do, I promise we'll use the scoop-shovel—not the whitewash brush—in handling this dirty business.

Stevenson Gives His Views

GOVERNOR Stevenson, in two campaign addresses, put forth his views on corruption in government as follows:

... Bernard Shaw said that democracy is a device that insures that we shall be governed no better than we deserve. Whose fault is it then that we get what we deserve in government ...?

... it is the fault of you, the people.

Your public servants serve you right. Indeed, often they serve you better than your apathy and your indifference deserve, but I suggest there is always time to ... amend your ways. However, you won't amend your ways just by redoubling your resolve to help your favorite candidate for President ...

No, (it) is much more difficult than that, because there are the little matters of (choosing) precinct commit-

slot machines and commercial gambling by using the state police where local officials refused to do their duty. The good people applauded, but they went right on playing the slot machines in the country clubs and in the lodges ...

But ... if it is against the law in the corner saloons, it is against the law in the country club, too, and how much respect and how much leadership are the citizens going to have who practice a double standard of law observance? They have stopped their own mouths, and tied up their own hands, but they still complain about law enforcement.

And what would you think about the banker who complains when you clean up gambling in his town because it reduces bank deposits, or the real estate owner who complains because the tenants don't pay as much rent when the restaurant and the tavern on the ground floor have to stop gambling?

I have had these experiences and many more besides, including the varieties of businessmen who will corrupt a state inspector to disregard some law violation. I can fire the inspector if I can catch him. But I can't fire the businessman.

Corruption in government ... should be an issue in every campaign for every office from top to bottom ... not just this year but every year because ... the responsibility for our moral standards rests heavily upon the men and women in public life.

Public confidence in the integrity of the government is indispensable to faith in democracy; and when we lose faith in that system, we have lost faith in everything we fight and spend for ...

As a Democrat, as an office holder and aspirant for the greatest office on earth, I have not, nor will I condone, excuse, or explain away wrongdoing ... in public office, whoever the guilty or wherever they are stationed ...

One dishonest public official is one too many. A dishonest official is as faithless to his party as to his office, and our political parties must never founder on the rocks (of deceit).

... I want to say that corruption in public office is treason, and it is treason to Democrats as well as to Republicans. Any crooks I ever find in the government will be exposed and punished as quickly as I can catch them. And another thing, I think I know more about catching them than my opponent because I followed eight years of magnificent Republican rascality in Illinois. What's more, I've learned by actual experience how to use an axe for misconduct, and I've used it on my own party men without fear or favor or hesitation ...

Moreover ... I've read enough of our history to remember the shameful periods after previous wars, the Civil War and the First World War. In those periods the Republican Party was in power. That fact does not condone the revelations of recent cases of faithlessness. And I don't condone them and never will, either in public or private life.

teemen, of state committeemen, of state's attorneys, of sheriffs, county officials or aldermen, of councilmen, of mayors, of governors, congressmen and judges—all of ... our democratic system of popular choice. The whole is the sum of the parts, and the whole will be no better than the parts.

So I say to you, look to ... all the parts in this elaborate mechanism. It will keep you busy a lot of your time, but it will be worth it. You might even end by ... running for something and that would be a very good thing indeed.

It seems to me that the government is like a pump, and what it pumps up is just what we are, a fair sample of the intellect and morals of the people, no better, no worse ...

... I recently saw this in a review of two American books:

"The cleaning up of American civic and political life (must take place before there can be) any cleaning up of crime and criminal ... It is no use blaming the law enforcement officers if the masses of the people do not respect their laws ..."

I agree with that little quote emphatically. You are not going to clean up crime and corruption until you clean up civil life. Who is going to do that? You are going to do it, or it isn't going to be done.

In Illinois I have moved against the

Presidents

(Concluded from page 6)

tion Finance Corporation formed in effort to stem depression by making loans to business firms and banks. Good Neighbor Policy begun in attempt to end hostility felt in Latin America because of our "past interference" in its affairs.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Born in New York, 1882. Died 1945. President 1933-45. Democrat. Lawyer, Assistant Secretary of Navy under Wilson, governor of New York. Went farther than any other President had ever gone in calling for government action to deal with social and economic problems. Asked Congress for laws to keep banks from failing, give unemployment relief and insurance, provide work for the jobless, guarantee farmers fair prices, and to accomplish numerous other such "New Deal" measures. Took steps to strengthen labor organizations. Opponents accused him of moving nation toward socialism; supporters said he saved capitalism. The 21st Amendment, repealing prohibition was ratified in 1933. War started in Europe, September 1, 1939. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, brought U. S. into World War II. On April 12, 1945, less than a month before Germany surrendered, Roosevelt died unexpectedly.

Harry S. Truman. Born in Missouri, 1884. President 1945-1953. Democrat. U. S. Senator, Vice President during Roosevelt's 4th term. United Nations organized at San Francisco, 1945. Germany surrendered, May 7, 1945, at very time that a world conference was being held in San Francisco to establish the United Nations. First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, August 6, 1945; second dropped on Nagasaki two days later. Japan surrendered September 2, 1945. Postwar industrial disputes occurred, prices soared, but nation remained prosperous. Cold war between Russia and western democracies developed as Russia extended her control over most of central Europe and in Asia. European Recovery Program, under our leadership, started in 1948. Following year, communists seized power in China, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in Europe. Korean war started June 25, 1950. Truman announced early in 1952 he would not seek re-election. Nation now in midst of election campaign.

Mugwump is a word often used during political campaigns to describe persons who claim to be independent of political parties. Originally the word meant "great man" in the language of the Algonquian Indians. In politics it first appeared in the election of 1884 when some Republicans refused to support the party's nominees. They were accused of adopting a superior attitude and were termed "mugwumps."

Iran has problems other than its dispute with Britain over the ownership of Iranian oil wells. One of these has to do with uprisings in an Iranian province close to Russia's southern border. A number of demonstrators, believed to be supported by the Soviets, have demanded that their area be made independent of Iranian rule.



THIS NEW STAMP honors women of our Armed Forces

Careers for Tomorrow

Military Jobs for Women

AMERICAN women in the armed services filled a great need during World War II. By performing non-combatant jobs formerly held by men, the service women enabled us to increase our fighting strength. Now the WAC, WAVES, WAF, and Women Marines are a permanent part of our defense program and all services are accepting new women recruits. Members of these organizations are as helpful in the Korean conflict as they were in World War II.

The initials of these various organizations stand for the following: WAC—Women's Army Corps; WAF—Women in the Air Force; WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (Navy). Women in the Marines are termed simply, Women Marines.

Enlistments are open to young women who are high school graduates, single, and U. S. citizens. The WAC and WAF are seeking women between ages of 18 and 35; the Marines, 18 and 31; and the WAVES between 18 and 26. Those who wish to sign up must take physical examinations and are required to take an Armed Forces Qualification Test. Once they are accepted, the young women take special aptitude tests designed to find out what kind of job they can do best.

Although a college background is not necessary for recruits, it can help them in their applications for officer training schools. The services have technical schools of their own, and, after basic training in the ways of military life, the enlistees may be enrolled in one of these schools. Some women learn photography, radio telegraphy, public relations, weather observation, or one of the many other noncombatant jobs open to them. These skills can be well used upon their return to civilian life.

Opportunity to Advance

Chances for advancement increase as the services expand. The more enlisted personnel there is, the more officers are needed. All the services encourage women to learn new skills and to advance. Each of them has programs in career management, and there are opportunities for outside studies. In addition to these training programs the services provide other advantages. There are opportunities for travel which most young women could obtain no other way. Women are stationed at Uncle Sam's military posts around the world. Those who

wish to make careers out of military service are eligible for generous retirement benefits.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to be considered. One is that servicewomen are subject to strict military discipline, and they have little privacy. They must live and work where their assignments take them, and visits to their homes must be infrequent. If it were eventually decided to cut the number of women in the service, opportunities for advancement would shrink accordingly, although there is no indication of this at the present time.

Those who are thinking about entering one of the women's services should be aware of the chance it presents to them to perform a patriotic duty. Our young men are called upon to defend their country and its interests, and young women can voluntarily aid in this defense by joining one of the military units.

Service to Nation

Although the woman in uniform receives valuable training and other advantages which may help her later in civilian life, the opportunity for service in her nation's armed forces should be a primary consideration in time of crisis. It far outweighs any of the relatively unimportant disadvantages of military life.

Pay scales for servicewomen are the same as those for men. New enlisted women earn \$78 a month plus certain allowances. The maximum pay for enlisted personnel with 30 years of service is more than \$300 and allowances. Highest-ranking enlisted women, with less than two years' service, get about \$206 a month. Officers earn a minimum of \$222 a month, and the highest-paid women officers can draw \$726 a month with allowances if they have maximum service.

In addition to pay, service personnel in the enlisted ranks receive board, living quarters, clothing, and other benefits. Arrangements for officers are somewhat different with respect to these benefits.

Girls wishing further information about life in any of the women's service organizations should call or visit their local recruiting stations. WAF and WAC recruiting offices are often combined as are those of the WAVES and Women Marines. Their phone numbers can be found in the telephone book under United States Government listings.

Study Guide

Corruption

1. What congressional inquiries raised the corruption issue?
2. Describe the three cases mentioned by General Eisenhower.
3. What action does General Eisenhower—if elected President—promise to take with respect to corruption?
4. Why does he feel that no Democrat could "clean up this mess"?
5. According to Governor Stevenson, what steps must people take if they want honest government?
6. What does he have to say about corruption in government under Republican administrations?
7. What action would he take—if elected President—to eliminate corruption in government?

Discussion

1. Which party do you think would be most likely to eliminate corruption from government? Explain.
2. General Eisenhower indicates that the administration is to blame for corruption in government. Governor Stevenson indicates that the people as a whole are to blame. With whom do you most nearly agree? Why?

Japan

1. Why are Americans watching the coming Japanese election with considerable interest?
2. How important a role do the communists now play in Japan?
3. Upon whom does Japan depend, at present, for defense against foreign attack?
4. What legal obstacle stands in the way of her establishing an army, navy, and air force?
5. Describe Japan's central, basic economic problem. How does she seek to support herself?
6. Why do many Americans favor sizable U. S. purchases of Japanese goods, and why do others seriously oppose such purchases?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that Americans should be encouraged to buy large quantities of goods from Japan? Explain your position.
2. In your opinion, can we depend upon the former enemy nation as a friend in the future? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Is our youth population on farms increasing or decreasing? Explain.
2. What kind of a record was recently made by the Coast Guard Ship *Eastwind*?
3. Briefly describe "Operation Mainbrace."
4. What are the pros and cons on Stevenson's frequent use of humor in his campaign speeches? On Nixon's acceptance of donations from private individuals to help meet his political expenses?
5. Tell of two recent developments which indicate progress in our military air strength.

Pronunciations

Changchun—chahng-chōn
 Ichiro Hatoyama—ē-chē-rō' hah-tō'yah'-mah'
 Mamoru Shigemitsu—mah-mō'rō' shē-gē'mē-tsoō
 Osaka—ō'sah-kah
 Shigeru Yoshida—shē-gē'rōō yō-shē'-dah'

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